THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

☞ We have been authorized to announce C. L. Banner, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

☞ We have been authorized to announce George V. Fulp, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

DEATH OF GOV. ELLIS.—John W. Ellis, Governor of this State, died at Red Sulphur Springs, in Va., on Sunday, the 7th inst., of consumption. It is known that he had been in feeble health for some time, and at the time of his death he was on a visit to the Springs, for the benefit of his health. Gov. Ellis was in his 41st year, and in the second term of his gubernatorial office.

The remainder of Gov. Ellis' term (18 months) will be filled by Hon. Henry T. Clarke, Speaker of the Senate.

☞ Our friend "Salem," whose interesting letter from Danville we published last week, would confer a special favor by letting us hear from him regularly.

☞ After a drought of several weeks we had fine rains this week.

PACKAGES FOR DANVILLE.—Last week E. A. Vogler, Esq., gave notice, through our columns, that persons desirous of sending packages to Danville could have an opportunity of doing so by depositing them at his store till Monday evening, and he would forward them.

Only a few days notice brought some fifty-odd packages, weighing some 1500 pounds, which were despatched for Danville on Tuesday.

☞ We learn that Dr. Shaffner, of this place, has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the 7th Regiment of State troops.

THE COMET.—We neglected to notice the comet which has been visible a little West of North during the past and the present week. No doubt every body has seen it.

☞ The report of the battle near Martinsburg, (on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 10 miles from the Potomac and 20 North of Winchester,) and the capture of 18,000 or 20,000 men, has not been confirmed, and of course is not credible. Elsewhere, we give the latest war news received up to Thursday evening.

FIRES.—New York, Boston, Albany, and other places North and West, have been visited by very destructive fires.

The late conflagration in London was most disastrous. The loss is estimated at over $15,000,000. Over 40,000 bales of American cotton was burnt.

The Sultan of Turkey is dead.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France has been formally announced.

THE STAY LAW.—The decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing the Stay Law, passed at the late Special Session of the Legislature, unconstitutional, has been published and will appear in our columns next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give a synopsis of Lincoln's Message to the exclusion of several articles prepared for this paper. Of course curiosity will prompt a careful perusal of the Message, although Lincoln's policy has been foreshadowed long since. The Message is warlike throughout, and anything like a speedy peace, we fear, is out of the question.

We have no room for comment, and the reader will judge of the document for himself.

With the Richmond Despatch it strikes us "there is a fatal confession in the Lincoln message which destroys all its sophistry and sets at naught all its artful periods. It is, these four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars are requiste to accomplish the objects of war in which the Washington Government is engaged. Before that confession, what avails the idle assertion that in no other of the seceding States except South Carolina are the people in favor of dissolution? Before that confession, of what worth is the absurd palaver, never before ventured by statesman or partisan, arguing that there is no such thing as sovereign State known in our economy of Government; for if there are no *States* at the South, and if the Southern *people* are not enlisted in the secession movement, pray, against whom are these four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money to be used?"

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—The Fayetteville Observer sums up the doings of Lincoln's Congress so far, thus:

About 150 members were present on the 4th, including Senators Powell and Breckenridge of Kentucky, Polk of Mo., Johnson of Tenn., and Kennedy and Pearce of Md., and Representative Crittenden of Kentucky. Grow, of Pa., was elected Speaker of the House, on the 2d vote—Grow 98, Blair 11, Crittenden 12. Emerson Etheridge of Tennesse was elected Clerk. In the Senate, Asbury Dickens resigned the Secretaryship, which he has held for many years.

Notice was given of bills to confirm the acts of President Lincoln—to employ volunteers—to enforce the laws—to increase the military establishment—for the better organization of the military—to promote the efficiency and organization of the volunteer forces, and to call the military forces of the United States "the National Guard."

The Petersburg Express has the following despatch:

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A Senate bill was presented to-day providing for the confiscation of property of all civil and military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, found in arms against the late United States. It also disqualifies them from holding offices of honor or profit; and provides further, that the property of all traitors be applied to the restoration of the Union.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—At a caucus of the Black Republican members of the Rump Congress held last night, it was decided to push business through rapidly. The war appropriations, $400,000,000, will be made at once. Wilson's bill increasing the army and ratifying Lincoln's acts, was referred to a committee. It is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe are preparing a compromise. There is no prospect of its even being received for discussion. Breckinridge is a member of the committee on Foreign Relations.

LATEST NEWS.—The accounts which reach us are contradictory. No battle yet, but a number of skirmishes reported.

☞ We are glad to see our old friend, Mr. T. F. Christman, a native of this place, has another new invention on foot. We hope he may be successful in his enterprise, and that the model, now on exhibition in Raleigh, may prove to answer a good and practicable purpose. The following description we copy from the State Journal:

Mr. T. F. Christman, of Wilson showed us on Thursday morning, the model of a compound revolver, his own invention, which to us seems to be the deadliest arm yet discovered in this or any other country. We have given to it the name of the Yankee exterminator.

It consists of twelve rows of guns, twelve in each, to each of which a revolver containing seven balls is attached, and revolving on an axis in one minute. At each revolution 144 bullets are fired, and, in seven revolutions, occupying the space of one minute, 1,008 bullets are fired; all of which can be performed by a sensible lad of 10 or 12 years, and one intelligent man to point the guns, which he is enabled to do with unerring certainty, by means of a contrivance which need not here be explained.

Mr. Christman brought his invention to Raleigh, to submit it to the Governor for examination, and to make a present of it to his native State, provided its utility be established by competent judges. It is a death-dealing invention, and does infinite honor to the genius and patriotism of Mr. Christman, who is a native of Salem, N. C.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The election of field officers, &c., of this Regiment, took place at Danville, on Wednesday of last week. W. W. Kirkland, in command of the camp of instruction at Raleigh, was elected Colonel; Hon. J. M. Leach, of Lexington, Lieutenant Colonel; and a Mr. Richardson, Major.

Dr. Keen, of Rockingham, has received the appointment of Surgeon; and Dr. Douthit, of Clemmonsville, and Dr. Thompson, Assistant Surgeons.

Lieut. Headly arrived and spent some days here on a recruiting expedition, to fill the places of several of the Forsyth privates who joined a band of music, to be attached to the Regiment.

Several of the Forsyth privates were also on a short visit to their homes during the week.

It is rumored that said Regiment will leave Danville for Richmond shortly.

COMMUNICATION.

DANVILLE, VA., June 26th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Please do me the kindness to insert a few lines in your paper acknowledging the thanks we feel towards our friends in Forsyth county for the many favors conferred upon us as volunteers while we were in the county.

We feel that we shall never be able to for the central committee (E. A. Vogler, A. Holder, E. Belo, L Belo, and H. Fries) what would be our duty to do. For several weeks past they have devoted almost their entire time, and much of their means, to the comfort of the Forsyth Southrons. The ladies of Winston and Salem have denied themselves all the pleasures and comforts, which all ladies should enjoy, and have showed their true patriotism by willingly volunteering their services, almost day and night, to aid in fitting out the volunteers of Forsyth. We feel that we can, after receiving all of those favors, willingly go forth to defend our country, and, if need be, sacrifice our lives to preserve the liberties of such friends rather than see them endure the wrongs and insults which our enemies declare they shall endure. We also very earnestly desire to return our thanks to the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, of Salem, and Rev. J. E. Mann, of Winston, for the encouragement and good advice they gave us in their addresses on the morning of our departure from Forsyth; and we feel ourselves under many obligations to the Salem Brass Band for meeting us at the camp on the same morning, and escorting us from the camp to Kernersville, reviving and cheering our feelings which were somewhat wounded by having to bid our friends farewell.

On our arrival at Kernersville we were welcomed by the citizens of the town, who immediately threw open their doors and bid us enter and freely & heartily partake of a fine dinner which had been prepared by them for us.

CAPT. F. P. MILLER.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The President asserts that the Administration was forced in the early days of its existence to suspend all the functions of Government in the Southern States, except the public post.—The national property in those States had been seized by their authorities, with the exception of Forts Pickens and Monroe. Forts Jefferson, Sumpter and Taylor had fallen into their hands, and been placed in a state of offence against the Federal Government. These States had also organized armies with intentions avowedly hostile to the federal authority, the federal forces in those States were besieged or menaced. A disproportionate amount of arms had somehow found their way into the rebellious States; the accumulated national revenues within the rebel and border States seized; the federal navy was scattered; the federal army and navy officers had resigned in great numbers; ordinances declaring a separation had passed these States; under the title of the Confederate States they were applying to foreign powers for the recognition of their independence and for assistance. Under this condition of public affairs the incoming administration believed it to be its imperative duty to prevent the threatened dismemberment of the Government. In the choice of means, the indispensable policy chosen was indicated in my inaugural, to exhaust all peaceful measures before resorting to coercion, viz: The Government was seeking only to hold the public places and property; to be unrestricted in the collection of revenue; relying on time, discussion, and the ballot-box for the rest; and promising meantime a continuance of the mails. Everything coercive was forborne compatible with keeping the Government in operation.

On the 4th of March a letter was received from Major Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter, stating that the place could not be held.—On further consultation, Gen. Scott considered the military power at the disposal of the Government not adequate to the relief of that fort, without immediately victualling it. The duty of the administration was therefore restricted to the safe withdrawal of the garrison. It was believed however, that the abandonment of Fort Sumter would be utterly ruinous; that such action would be misunderstood—discouraging to the friends of the Union—emboldening the Union's enemies, and encouraging the recognition of the Confederates abroad—in fact that would be national destruction. If this course should become unavoidable, previous to the starvation of the garrison in Fort Sumter Fort Pickens might be reinforced, thus indicating the policy settled on by the Administration, and preparing the public mind for the final evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity.

Orders were immediately issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. It being impossible to secure the passage of a messenger overland, the order was sent by sea, and the first return thereto was received only a week before the fall of Sumter. The "Brooklyn," under Mr. Buchanan's quasi armistice, refused to land troops to reinforce Fort Pickens before the garrison was relieved at Fort Sumter. To prevent the evacuation of the latter before the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Government planned an expedition to victual Sumter, to be used or not, as circumstances might require. Contingencies required the consummation of the plan, and Gov. Pickens was notified that if the victualling of the fort was unresisted, no attempt would be made to throw men, arms, and ammunition into it, without notice. The fort was taken without victualling. This attack on Fort Sumter was in no sense of self-defence The assailants knew that in no event could the fort be mischievous. They were notified that the feeling of hungry men was the only object—that Government only wished to maintain nominal possession of the fort, thus preserving the Union from dissolution, trusting to time discussion, and the ballot box for a final adjustment. The fort was assailed with the object of driving out all visible federal authority, and forcing an immediate dissolution. This the Executive of the State understood, and inaugurated war—well knowing that there could be no conflict without the South being the aggressors.

He says he took special pains to keep this declaration good in the circumstances surrounding the Sumter affairs. They (the Confederates) began the conflict. They have forced upon the country the destructive issue of immediate dissolution, embracing more than the fate of the Union. The contest will solve the question whether a people's government can maintain the integrity of its territory against domestic foes, or whether individuals too few to control the administration by organized law can break up the government, thus ending free government upon the earth. It forces this question: *Must the government be too strong for the people's liberty, or too weak to maintain its own existance.* No choice was left but to call out the war power of the government, and raise the force employed for its destruction. The response to the call surpassed my most sanguine expectations. Delaware, alone, however, of the slave States, responded with troops. A few slave State regiments have been raised by individual enterprize, and were accepted. The border States were not uniform in their action. The course taken by Virginia was most remarkable and important. A convention to cons der this question was in session when Sumter fell, with a large Union majority, which went over to the secessionists, and carried that State out of the Union. She made extensive military preparations, seized federal property, received large bodies of Confederate troops into her limits, entered into treaty with the to the Confederate Government, and sent representatives to the Confederate councils. The Executive has permitted an insurrectionary Government to be organized, which occupies the capital of Virginia. The Government has no choice left from the action of Virginia, and does so with less regret, from having been called on to protect loyal citizens whom it was bound to sustain. Other border States favor an armed neutrality—that is arming to prevent union and disunion troops from occupying their soil. This would be disunion complete. Figuratively, it would be building impassable walls along their lines. The right of separation, under the guise of neutrality, would tie the hands of unionists, and feed the insurrectionists—taking all trouble from the secessionist's hands except what arises from the external blockade. It would give the malcontents disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution—no obligation to maintain the Union. While many loyalists favor it, it is very injurious

Recurring to the action of the Government, he says he first called for 75,000 troops, and proclaimed a blocade; when the insurrectionists announced the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. The call for three years' troops and large additions to the army and navy were measures ventured upon under the popular demand and public necessity—trusting to Congressional ratification(!) Soon after I considered it my duty to authorize the commanding general to suspend the *habeas corpus* where the public safety required. This was necessary to the execution of the laws. The continuance of the law made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty has practically relieved more of the guilty than the innocent. To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to be executed, and Government go to pieces lest one be violated? But it was believed that the suspension of the habeas corpus was not unconstitutional. Forbearance had been so extraordinary and long continued on the part of the Government as to induce foreign nations to shape their action on the supposition of early dissolution, so far as the administration was concerned; but now I am happy to state that the sovreignty of the Union is everywhere practically respected, and sympathy with the government is manifested throughout the world.

The Executive and heads of departments are ready to supply all omissions to guide the deliberations of Congress, and the President recommends for adoption such measures as will make the contest short, sharp and decisive, and asks that Congress will place at the government's disposal at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars in money, that number of men being about one-tenth of the available men within the willing region, and that sum one-twenty-third of the wealth of the men who seem willing to devote their property to that object.—The whole six hundred millions would involve a less debt per head than the proportion in the revolutionary war. Surely the motive is as strong now as then. Might the result not be worth to the world ten times the number of men and ten times the amount of money. Legislative sanction is only necessary, the material for the work being abundant; the greatest perplexity of the government is to avoid receiving men faster than they are prepared. The people will then have a government, if the government do its part of the duty. While perceptively there is little difference between secession and revolution, the movers knew they could never raise their treason to respectability by a name implying a violation of law; they could only advance indirectly in the teeth of the noble sentiments of the people.

They commenced with an insiduous public sentiment, and invented ingenious sophisms, which, if considered logically, followed all incidents to the destruction of the Union. The sophism is legal, peaceful withdrawal, without the consent of the Union. This sugar-coated rebellion drugged the public mind during thirty years, and placed good men in arms against the government. The sophism derives currency from the assumption of some impotent supremacy pertaining to a State. The States have neither more nor less than reserved power—none of them being a State of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union before casting off the British colonial dependence, and new ones came in from a condition of dependence. Even if it was during a temporary independence, it was never designated a State. The words sovereign State are not in the Constitution, nor, as it is believed, in any State constitution.

[Here follows an elaborate article against the right of secession. It is questioned whether the people of every State, except South Carolina, are not in favor of the Union; the contrary has not been demonstrated, though our adversaries have adopted it.]

Some passages in the Declaration of Independence, in which it is said "all men are created equal," are omitted. Their Constitution, instead of "we, the people," has, "we, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why ignore the rights of men—the authority of the people?—This is essentially the people's contest. I am happy to believe the plain common people appreciate this. It is not unworthy of notice that, while in the nation's trial officers have resigned, no common soldier or sailor has deserted the flag.

It remains to be demonstrated, that those who can carry an election can also repress a rebellion—that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets—and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; no appeal except to ballots themselves, at the succeeding election. Such will be the lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election they cannot take by war. Lest there be any uneasiness regarding the course of the Government towards the Southern States, after suppressing the rebellion, it is proper to say that it will be guided by the Constitution and the Laws.

With the deepest regret the Executive employed the war power for the defence of the Government, but it was forced upon him. He could but perform his duty, or surrender the Government. No compromise in this case could exist. Not that compromises are not often proper, but no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the country by giving up the main point on which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can reverse the decision. As a private citizen, the Executive could not consent that the institutions should perish, much less destroy so vast and so sacred a trust as a free people had confided in him. He had no moral right to shrink, nor count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of the great responsibility, he has done what he deemed his duty, as you know. According to your own judgment do yours. He hopes your views and actions will so accord with his as to assure faithful citizens, disrobed in their rights, of a speedy restoration of them. Having thus acted on that occasion, now, in response to the same high obligation and purpose, let us renew our trust, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

THE WAR NEWS!

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE NEAR WILLIAMSPORT.

Several persons present at the recent engagements near Martinsburg concur, substantially, in the following accounts:

On Tuesday the Yankee forces, numbering near 10,000 while approaching Martinsburg, were met by Col. Jackson's advance, about 700 strong, and a squadron of cavalry under Col. Stuart. The Federal forces, excepting Sherman's boasted battery, occupied a forest. The Confederate troops advanced, under the protection of a rail fence, to within 300 yards of the enemy. Col. Stuart opened the engagement by capturing the van of the enemy, consisting of an entire company of Pennsylvanians; a sharp firing was kept up for an hour and a half between the main bodies, with a loss to the enemy estimated at the minimum of 67 killed, 85 wounded, and 53 prisoners; when the firing ceased, and Col. Jackson fell back slowly to a stronger position nearer Martinsburg, with a loss on his side of three killed and five wounded.

Gen. Johnston, being notified, advanced from Winchester with his forces, and reliable reports received yesterday say, that in conjunction with Col. Jackson's force, he three several times repulsed the attacks of Gen. Patterson's entire army of about 20,000 men; and drove him into Martinsburg. Gen. Johnson has since succeeded in throwing his army between Gen. Patterson and the Potomac, thus cutting off a retreat, while reinforcements are constantly arriving from Beauregard's camp at Manassas in sufficient numbers to assure the complete discomfiture, if not capture, of the entire Hessian force, which may God grant.

FROM WASHINGTON—POSITION OF THE ARMIES—GENERAL PATTERSON IN MARTINSBURG, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Messrs. Cameron and Freemont have gone to Fortress Monroe.

Reliable information, by telegraph, states that General Johnston (in command of the Confederate forces) is seven miles below Martinsburg in force.

No general advance has yet been made. The Southerners, however, are gradually approaching the Federal lines.

It is understood that a general Federal movement will take place next week.

LATEST.—July 6, P. M.—General Patterson's whole force is at Martinsburg. The Federal pickets had fired on each other, and ten of their men were killed.

General McClellan was reported within two day's march of Martinsburg.

Gen. Johnston had approached within three miles of Martinsburg, with four thousand less than the Federal forces at that point.

A SKIRMISH AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Passengers who came up by the James River steamer yesterday, report a skirmish which took place near Newport News, on Thursday night. It is said that about 150 Louisianians, headed by Col. De Russy, who were out reconnoitering, encountered the New York Zouave Regiment of Col. Duryea, and a brisk fire was commenced and continued for some time on both sides.

It is thought that many of the enemy were killed, but the number of course is unknown to our men. We regret to hear that on our side there were two killed, and one of these was Col. De Russy, of the Louisiana Regiment. Col. De R. was widely known in Virginia, and his death will be universally lamented.

Passengers who came up on the Norfolk Railroad yesterday afternoon, say that there was heavy firing in the direction of Newport News yesterday morning, and many think that Gen. Magruder has again engaged the Vandals.

Petersburg Express, 6th.

FIRING AT MATHIAS' POINT.—Passengers who left Fredericksburg Friday morning state that a report prevailed there on yesterday that heavy firing had been heard in the neighborhood of Mathias' Point.

ALEXANDRIA, July 4.—The city is quiet. Two Southern battalions [or balloons, some papers have it] are in sight, reconnoitering.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gov. Wise, with 7000 men, is said to have been at Buchanan on the 28th and the enemy so near him that a fight was anticipated in 24 hours. So say letters in Cincinnati papers.

The tory "Legislature of Virginia" assembled at Wheeling on the 2d. "Gov. Pierpont" sent a message with a document from Washington officially recognizing this tory government.

DIED.

In this place, on the 4th inst., LEWIS K., infant son of Rt. Rev. George F. and Louisa Bahnson, aged about 8 months.

In Salisbury, on the 1st July, Mrs. ELISABETH K. MYERS, wife of Mr. E. Myers, and daughter of N. S. Williams, Esq., in the 35th year of her age.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Persia, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 22d.

It is reported that U. S. Minister Dayton has remonstrated against the establishment of the position of the Southern States with Italy, in an article recently published in the Patrie and Moniteur.

The Southern Commissioners are still in Paris, but the French Government will hold no communication except with the Washington Government.

An immense fire had occurred in London.

Cotton quiet but steady. Sales of the 22d, 8000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions dull.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.—ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Democrat's correspondent says that the Union Home Guard, Col. Camp, in the recent skirmish lost 20 killed and 4 wounded. Twenty-three prisoners were taken, but released on parole. The Secessionists lost thirty-two killed and wounded.

Judge Levy, an aged citizen, 72 years old, a Unionist slaveholder, was tied to a tree by Gov. Jackson's men and his body riddled with bullets.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 4.—There are now at Yellville 5,500 troops, including 1,000 Tennesseeans; 2,000 Arkansians and 800 Kentuckians, with ten pieces of flying artillery. The indications are that about 20,000 men are to advance, and every able-bodied man in Southern Missouri is enrolling his name.

FROM OLD POINT.—The steamer Adelaide, at Baltimore on Wednesday, reports that Gen. Butler was withdrawing his troops from Newport News, and concentrating them at Hampton, an early attack at Newport News being anticipated.

The federal steamer Cataline was burnt at Old Point on the 4th.

LEAVENWORTH, July 7.—Gov. Jackson's Secretary has issued a call for the Legislature of Missouri to meet at Sarcoxie, (79 miles from Fort Scott,) to pass an Ordinance of Secession.

The notorious Montgomery has entered Missouri with 4,000 men.

SHARP.—We learn that the Steamer Winslow, within a few days, has captured another Northern vessel off our coast, laden with sugar and molasses.

VIRGINIA.—President Davis has called upon Gov. Letcher for 8000 additional volunteer troops for the war, from that State, and Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation accordingly.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The Hon. H. Walton, Governor of Utah, deeming a support of Lincoln's movement inconsistent with his duty, has resigned.

The work-shops of the Virginia Penitentiary at Richmond were destroyed by fire on Monday evening, supposed to have been set on fire by one of the convicts. Loss $30,000; but a great inconvenience, as work was carried on extensively for the army.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—On the 1st inst. we copied from the Standard the Convention Ordinance "for the disposition of State troops and volunteers." But the following closing section, offered by Judge Ruffin, we learn, and adopted, was not in the act from which we copied. It will be seen that it vests in the Legislature the right to set aside the 6th section of that Ordinance, which orders the discharge, on the 20th August, of all twelve months' volunteers who may not, by that time, be accepted by the President of the Confederate States. This is a wise provision, for circumstances may occur before the 20th of August to make it indispensable to retain those volunteers in the State service: Observer.

SECTION 11. Be it further ordained, That this Ordinance may be amended, modified or repealed by the General Assembly, so far as regards the discharge of twelve months' volunteers which may not have been accepted by the Government of the Confederate States.

The specie in the New York city banks on the 1st inst. amounted to $42,078,011. Of stocks, U. S. 5 per cents sold at 76 to 76½, Virginia 6 per cents 44½, Missouri 38½, Tennessee 37 to 37½.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford } Attachment levied on
vs } Land.
Alfred Pettiford, }

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. E. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, T. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, J. L. Pugh.

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. B. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W. Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M. T. Hunter.

NINE SOUTH CAROLINIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.—Information was received at Manassas Junction yesterday morning that nine of the South Carolina troops, stationed near Fall's Church, were taken prisoners the previous day by the Federal troops. They were out on a reconnoitering expedition, within a short distance of Alexandria, when they were suddenly surrounded by a largely superior force and compelled to surrender.

GOSPORT NAVY YARD.—Having succeeded in raising several of the war vessels sunk by Lincoln at Norfolk, the diving bells are now employed in raising sunken cannon and small arms. A heavy piece of brass ordnance has been raised, with sabres and boarding pistols enough to equip a legion. It is thought that a million of dollars worth, exclusive of the ships, will be recovered. The sloop of war Germantown will be ready for service in three months.

DESERTERS.—A gentleman from Yorktown informs us that several deserters from Butler's camp had arrived there, and placed themselves under the protection of Gen. Magruder. They are all Englishmen by birth, and strong, hale, hearty, healthy men. We understand that they have seen service in the Crimean war, and are experienced gunners. Upon being questioned as to why they left they stated that they had been grossly deceived by recruiting officers in New York. They were assured that they would be required only to defend the Capital, but once in the clutches of the Yankees, they were allowed no choice as to their future service. They were compelled to go board ship and were carried to Fortress Monroe.—| Petersburg Express.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There is a sentiment pervading here among Northern visitors, which tends strongly towards a compromise. But all is vague. Still it is the feeling, and one which I believe, from common rumor, President Lincoln himself cherishes. A confirmation, in part, of it is found in the course of Gen. Scott, who while he is carefully guarding every point, is not disposed to strike a blow till Congress meets.

From the New York Herald.

Under the auspices of bankers in Lombard street, a combination of bankers and capitalists has been formed in New York for the express purpose of aiding and abetting the Southern insurrection, by withholding from the Administration the means of carrying on the war. We distinctly charge that moneyed gentlemen whose names are in our possession, which we shall disclose whenever the interests of the public demand it, have arrived at an understanding with each other to subscribe to no more loans, and endeavor to injure the national credit, for their own selfish purposes, to the extent of their power. They are principally in the cotton and foreign exchange interest, and are of English, French and German, as well as of American origin.

They affect horror at the enormous expenditure which will be involved in the suppression of rebellion, and declare that the banks of this city, over most of which they may exercise paramount control, shall not yield another dollar, if further loans are put into the market. They are principally sustained and urged on, in the course they have resolved on, by London and Manchester houses, who desire that the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged as speedily as possible, in order that the English market may be supplied with cotton, without the risk that would attend the violation of the blockade, and a consequent war with this country. We believe that the alliance thus formed is so powerful that Mr. Chase would find it impossible to combat with it, and that he will find he is leaning upon a broken reed, if he places any future dependence upon Wall street.

FIRE ARMS.

Messrs. A. B. Barrett & Co., of Wytheville, (says the Telegraph of that place,) proprietors of the Southwestern Foundry, have recently commenced the manufacture of fire arms.—They have about twenty hands now employed, and are turning out at this time ten rifles a day. When they get their machinery in complete order, which will be in a few days, they will be able to turn out from 25 to 30 guns per day. The guns manfactured by these gentlemen have been inspected and approved by competent judges. So far as we ourselves are capable of judging, we have no hesitancy in saying that they are as good rifles as can be made anywhere. We understand that it is the intention of Gen. Floyd to supply his Brigade with the Barrett Rifle.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

MATCHES.—The Charleston Courier states that several persons are about to start factories in or near Charleston of this indispensable article, one of them being a German fully acquainted with the processes required.

The Subjugation of Baltimore.

The following will give an idea of the detachments that were marched into the city.—Comment is needless upon the action of the Banks. He feared the resentment of the justly indignant people, of whom he is ever ready to meet in mortal terror.

TROOPS IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

Two companies of the New York Twentieth regiment, accompanied by Col. Pratt, proceeded to Exchange Place, where guards were placed, extending from Gay Street to Exchange Alley. The remainder of the command were posted in the rotunda of the Exchange Building. Two brass six pounders belonging to Col. Cook's battery of Boston Light Artillery, were also stationed in Exchange Place, ready for immediate action. One was placed on the Custom House pavement, and the other one in the street, so as to command the approach from South street.

CAMDEN STATION AND LIGHT STREET.

At an early hour of the day, eight companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Col. Morehead, were stationed at Camden Station with instructions to guard the place. Nobody understood what this was for. The soldiers declared that they only knew they were on guard. The railroad officers appeared to be at a loss to know what they were guarding. Along Light street, from Warren to the vicinity of the wharf, a guard was constantly patrolling the east side of the street. It is believed that they were for the purpose of guarding the camp ground on Federal Hill, whilst vacated temporially by the main body of troops.

MONUMENT SQUARE.

About 8 o'clock in the morning Monument Square was occupied by Col. Lyle's regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and a portion of Col. Cook's battery of the Boston Light Artillery. The square was filled with soldiery, the guns unlimbered, and every preparation was made as if an attack was feared.

The Newton University, on Lexington street, near Calvert, was taken possession of and occupied, and also the residence of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as headquarters.

The N. Y. 13th regiment, Col. Smith, also left Camp Carroll at an early hour, and marched to the grounds on which stands the old McKim mansion, in the vicinity of the Greenmount Cemetery. A guard was left at the late camp ground of this regiment near McPherson's, for the purpose of removing the tents, &c., to the new camp, where they expect to remain for some time.

BROADWAY.

About daylight a detachment of the Fourteenth N. Y. regiment, Col. Pratt, four hundred strong, which has been encamped at Patterson's Park, marched into the city and took position on Broadway in front of St. Patricks Church. Men were then detailed and stationed on Broadway at the intersection of the streets from Lombard to Alice Ann streets. About half past 8 o'clock the command took possession of the Eastern District police station as quarters, and as soon as the children were dismissed from the public school, corner of Bank and Broadway, the school house was occupied as quarters. The soldiers, during the afternoon, amused themselves by sitting on the sills of the windows smoking pipes, and talking to the children who had gathered on the sidewalk. The report which was circulated in the morning, that St. Patrick's Church had been searched and arms found secreted in it, was entirely incorrect.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

The movement yesterday by which our city was filled with troops, has met the unqualified disapprobation of our citizens, and is almost universally condemned. It is only supported by the Black Republicans. The really good men of the Union party are open and earnest in the expression of their dissatisfaction.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Mr. Edward Slicer, sub treasurer of the Custom House; was yesterday arrested at his desk and taken to the Central Police Station The charges against him, we learn, was that of giving expression to sentiments degratory to the present administration.

FEELING THE PRESSURE.

The workingmen of the upper wards of Philadelphia, reduced almost to starvation, met together on Wednesday afternoon in pursuance of the following call:

NOTICE.—A meeting of the unemployed citizens of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Wards will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Military Hall, to present an humble address to the City Councils to furnish employment on some city works, even sweeping the streets, and save hundreds from perishing of hunger, many of whom are now absolutely suffering for want of means to buy a loaf.

MANY CITIZENS.

The meeting was a large one, and the statements made of the prevalent destitution were most appalling. One speaker, a Mr. Ward, stated that some of them had been made familiar with the pangs of starvation; for in that very district starvation abounded, and had sent some of its victims from their midst. He said "the workingmen called for no charity. They appealed not to the cold heart of man. They desired to toil and sweat as they have hitherto done. We are getting weak and faint. There are many among us who have not tasted flesh for two months. Only give us work, that is what we want—work, work!"

Resolutions were passed calling upon the city Government to *create* work for them, and a committee was appointed to call another meeting whenever deemed necessary.

It is stated that less than a hundred men at present have employment in the districts named, out of a population of many thousands. All the factories are closed, and the greatest amount of want exists.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.—A recent issue of the New Haven Register says:

It appears, upon reliable authority, that the defences of Richmond are very complete, and have been in course of construction for many months. The easiest approach to the city is by the York river, although it is on James river; but the latter stream is narrow and tortuous a little below, and difficult of navigation. The York river, on the contrary, is a deep, broad stream. On this side, then, fifteen or sixteen heavy batteries, mounted with rifled cannon and Columbiads have been erected at intervals down its banks. They are said to be in perfect order, and the guns well manned by disciplined artillerists. Jefferson Davis has recently inspected them, and pronounced them perfectly satisfactory. The defences at Manassas he considers sufficient to protect Richmond on that side.

GEN. MAGRUDER TO BUTLER.—Gen. Butler sent word to Gen. Magruder he hoped the war would be conducted on principles of civilized warfare. Gen. M. replied, I have buried your dead and taken care of your wounded in sight of the houses of widows and orphans whom you have driven forth and whose property you have destroyed.

Report of the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the communication of the Public Treasurer, touching the probable deficiency in the Treasury notes provided for at an early day, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the accompanying ordinance, and to recommend its passage.

K. RAYNER, Ch'n.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide the Ways and Means for the Defence of the State.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained, &c., That the sum of $3,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the demands on the Public Treasury for the next ensuing two years, which sum shall be raised and provided for in the way and manner following:

2. That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and required, at as early a day as practicable, to have suitably prepared, and to issue Treasury Notes, payable to bearer, upon the faith and credit of the State, to the amount of $200,000, of the various denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, in the following proportions, viz: $40,000 in notes or bills of ten cents; $60,000 in bills or notes of twenty-five cents; and $100,000 in bills or notes of fifty cents—which said notes shall be receivable in payment of public dues; shall bear no interest; shall be made payable to bearer; and be signed by the Public Treasurer, or by some person to be by him duly authorized and appointed to sign the same, and who shall receive a reasonable compensation for such service, to be paid out of the Public Treasury; and shall be redeemable on or before the first day of January, 1866: Provided, however, That the General Assembly may make provision for the redemption of said notes before the time specified, or may extend the time of redemption, as in their judgment the public interests may require. The Public Treasurer and Comptroller shall each provide a book in which shall be kept an accurate account of all the notes of the various denominations paid out under the provisions of this ordinance, and also an accurate account of all sums returned to the Treasury, which books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the General Assembly; and for the keeping of such books, they may, if absolutely necessary, be allowed to employ some suitable person to act as clerk.

3. That the Public Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate a loan or loans with the several banks of this State, or with private individuals, in such sums and at such times as he may deem necessary and proper, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $3,000,000, including the amount already borrowed of the banks of this State, under the provisions of an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide ways and means for public defence"—for which the said Public Treasurer shall issue the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable twelve months after the date thereof. And should the Public Treasurer not be prepared to pay the same at maturity, he is hereby authorized to renew the same, on such terms and for such time as he may think proper, or to negotiate new loans in lieu thereof; and he, the Public Treasurer, shall keep a true and accurate account of all such loans, and make report thereof to the General Assembly from time to time.

4. That those banks in this State who shall loan to the State their *pro rata* amount of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed of them, whose charters forbid their issuing bills of a less denomination than $5, be and they are hereby authorized to issue bills of the denomination of $1, $2 and $2 50, to the extent of five per cent. of their capital stock actually paid in, provided that the same shall not be construed to authorize the said banks to issue an aggregate amount of circulation greater than that now authorized by their charter. This authority hereby granted to issue bills of the denominations of $1 and $2 shall cease whenever the General Assembly shall provide and direct, upon the payment to the banks the principal and interest of the sums borrowed of them under the provisions of this ordinance.

5. That no bank of this State shall be required to resume specie payment, whilst any portion of the amounts herein authorized to be borrowed from such banks shall remain unpaid.

6. That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause the same to be done, or willingly aid or assist therein, any Treasury note in imitation of, or purporting to be a Treasury note or bond issued by authority of this act, with the intent to defraud the State, or corporations, or other persons, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in the Superior Court, he shall be adjudged to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years, and fined at the discretion of the court, and all or any of such punishments may, at the discretion of the court, be inflicted.

7. That if any person, either directly or indirectly, whether for the sake of gain, or with intent to defraud or injure any other person, shall utter or publish any false, forged, or counterfeit notes as mentioned in the preceding section, or shall pass or deliver, or attempt to pass or deliver, the same to another person, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, the person so offending shall on conviction thereof in the Superior Court, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this ordinance.

8. That this ordinance, or any portion of it, may hereafter be altered, modified, or repealed by the General Assembly, provided nothing contained in this section shall be construed to divest any rights accruing to the banks or other parties, without their consent.

9. That the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for public defence," ratified the 11th day of May 1861, be and the same is hereby abrogated and annulled.

AN ORDINANCE,

To secure to certain Officers and Soldiers the right to vote.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same,* That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That three freeholders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on ... before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the vote of the said officers and soldiers if received within seven days after the elections, and they shall not declare the result of the said elections until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification; Provided, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Read three times and passed June 25, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Convention.

Board of Claims.

An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a Board of Claims.

Be it ordained, &c., That a Board of Claims, to consist of three members, two of whom shall be a quorum to do business, be elected by the Convention, whose duty it shall be to audit and settle upon principles of equity and justice, all claims that may be presented against the State, for expenses incurred towards the arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of our volunteer troops, and of munitions of war, and for bounty paid said troops, either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the defence of the State, prior to the 20th of May 1861, and County claims, and other claims of the character aforesaid, arising since the 20th of May 1861, which are not provided for by law; and no County or Corporation claim shall be entertained by said Board, unless the same shall be certified by the County Trustee or Chairman of the County Court, or by the corporate authorities of any corporation, as the case may be, whence the claim or claims may come.

Be it further ordained, &c., That the members of the said Board of Claims shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties; they may employ a Clerk, who shall record the proceedings of the Board; they shall give general and public notice of the times and places of their sittings, they shall be authorized to administer oaths and to require affidavits to be made, when necessary. The said Board shall report the result of their labors, and proceedings, with a brief statement of the character of each claim allowed, at the conclusion of their labors, or from time to time, as they may think proper, to this Convention—either at the present or any future session. Each member of the Board shall be allowed six dollars per day, and the Clerk shall be allowed four dollars per day, for each day they shall be actually employed.

Be it further ordained, &c., That this ordinance shall remain in force, and the Board hereby provided for shall continue in existence till the 15th day of December next, subject to amendment, modification, or repeal by this Convention. And in case of the death, resignation or refusal to serve of any member of said Board of Claims, during any recess, or after the final adjournment of this Convention, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor.

An Ordinance to amend an ordinance passed at the present Session of this Convention, entitled "an ordinance to provide for a Board of Claims."

Be it ordained, That the ordinance passed at the present Session entitled "an ordinance to provide for a Board of Claims," ratified on the 8th day of June 1861, be and the same is hereby so amended and modified, as to provide that the said Board of Claims shall report the result of their action on such claims as they may allow, to the General Assembly, at its next session, and that the General Assembly is hereby authorized to pass ... on such allowed claims and make provisions for their immediate payments; and that all such claims as may not be reported to and passed upon by the General Assembly shall be reported to the Convention at its adjourned session in November for the final action of said Convention.

Read three times and passed. June 28th, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Convention.

RULES OF BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The Board of Claims was this day organized for the dispatch of business, and has adopted the following rules:

1. Until otherwise directed the Board will hold its sessions in the Capitol at Raleigh, and will be ready each day to receive, hear, and consider claims after 9 o'clock, A. M.

2. Each claim must present distinctly the items of which it may consist, and the price of each item. When the claim consists both of material and the labor expended on it, the price of each must be stated. For example—where clothing or tents are charged for, each article, the quality of cloth, the number of yards of each quality, the cost per yard of each kind and cost of making, must be separately stated.

3. Claims for articles furnished by others and paid for by the claimant must be accompanied by the vouchers for such payments, and the general statements or accounts of items must refer to such vouchers by number, or in some other intelligible manner.

4. Every person presenting a claim shall make affidavit before the Board, or a Clerk of a Court of Record, or one of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, that he is the sole owner of such claim, or, if others are interested, shall state who they are, and in what proportions.

5. When any part of an article shall, in material or manufacture, have been a gift of patriotism, it must be stated, with its customary price, had it been charged; and also by whom, individually or collectively, such gift was made.

6. Each claim must be accompanied by a plain statement of its foundation and merits, and the law, requisition or authority supporting it, if any, must be referred to; and the evidence of it must be annexed, if documentary—or referred to if otherwise.

7. The statement must be addressed to the Board and signed by the party, or his agent, duly constituted, in writing.

8. When a claim is presented through an agent paid, or expecting pay for his services, he shall subscribe the declaration, "I have no reason to believe that this claim or any part of it is untrue or unjust."

9. When such agent shall present a claim, the principal, if not in the army, and out of the ... must subscribe the ... declaration or statement, "I believe ... claim ... and ... State, any person ... ment, ... subscribe the same, averring that ... statement is true ... his own knowledge.

10. The Board suggests that every claimant should present his whole claim ... time, and not in parcels at different times.

11. Papers once presented to the Board will be regarded as filed, and under its control.

B. F. MOORE,
P. H WINSTON, JR.,
S. F. PHILLIPS,
Commr's.

Raleigh, June 27, 1861.

OBEY ORDERS—ADVICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Mobile Tribune publishes a letter written by a gentleman of Alabama to his son, a young volunteer, which contains some good advice. We quote:

"In the first place, then, my son, when a soldier shoulders his rifle under the flag of his country, he must surrender to that country his will, his whims, tastes, fancies and prejudices, and the first, highest and most solemn duty he owes to that country is the most implicit and prompt obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Disobedience, even in matters of minor gravity, is equally fatal. If an order is issued, that must be the end of inquiry.

"The success of a battle or campaign may depend upon the concealment of the purpose of the command, and it may become necessary to punish with death an ommission to observe that which may seem to be a very unimportant order to the soldier who does not understand it.

"Napoleon once issued an order that the lights of the camp must be extinguished at 8 o'clock, and on seeing a light burning in the tent of an officer, after that hour had elapsed, he repaired thither in person, and entered the tent just as the officer had finished writing his wife's name on the back of a letter he had written to her. He told the Emperor he had unconsciously violated the law for one moment, and it was done in the enthusiasm of affection, with which he had been overcome by thoughts of home. 'Unseal that letter,' said the Emperor, 'and write as I dictate.' The officer obeyed, and wrote as follows: 'To-morrow I die on account of the light in my tent at the precise time I was commanded to do it.'

That decision may have seemed savage and barbarous, but when your intellect shall have matured to the comprehension of how much depends upon subordination and a rigid adherence to the laws of the camp, you will see that Napoleon could only be just to the thousands of lives under his care by assuming the appearance of cruelty to this one delinquent.

"Obedience is not servility—it is duty. It is, therefore, not cowardly, but honorable. The camp is no place for the soft manners of the drawing-room, and soldiers are proverbially blunt; therefore, do not imagine if an officer speaks sharply to you that he wants to insult you or browbeat you."

Arms in the South.

The Memphis "Appeal" makes an estimate of the amount of arms on hand in the South, which exposes the error of an idea lately prevalent in some quarters that the South is totally destitute of arms and ammunition for her defence. The following seizures have been since the inception of the Southern movement:

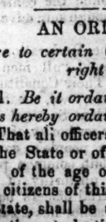
Baton Rouge,	70,000
Alabama Arsenal,	20,000
Elizabeth, N. C.,	30,000
Fayetteville, N. C.,	85,000
Charleston,	23,000
Harper's Ferry,	5,000
Norfolk,	7,000
Other Places,	100,000
Total,	290,000

The State arms previously purchased by the State amount to:

Alabama,	80,000
Virginia,	78,000
Louisiana,	30,000
Georgia,	120,000
South Carolina,	47,000
Mississippi,	50,000
Florida,	17,000
Total,	417,000

The grand total thus amounts to 707,000 stand of arms, besides 200,000 revolvers which are said to be on hand at various points. We have not included in the above the arms owned by the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, and Maryland, which will increase the number at least to 1,000,000. Besides this there are thought to be 2,000,000 of private arms, which will answer all practical purposes in case of an invasion by the enemy.

SALT.—The Nashville Union, noticing that salt has materially advanced in that market, says, "this advance has resulted from a fear that the stock in the Southern States will be exhausted before a supply can be obtained in consequence of the blockade. There is a manufactory in Smythe county, Va., which turns out large amounts annually, and it may be increased to almost any quantity. There are probably other points in the Southern States where salt may be manufactured, and it would be well for enterprising capitalists to turn their attention to the subject."



WANTED
FOR INFANTRY SERVICE
100 YOUNG ACTIVE MEN
OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment.—Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places:

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER.—Chaffin's Hotel.
LIEUT. H. C. BANNER.—C. L. Banner's, Esq.
" RALPH GORRELL.—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.

"OUT-LYING PICKETS."

In Gen. Butler's official report to the Lieutenant General, he said,—

"... out-lying picket of the enemy, of thirty men, ... surrounded, captured and ... me."

... which the N. O. Delta remarks:

"Now, after the battle was over, and Butler proposed an exchange of prisoners, it turns out that he had no one to offer but private Carter and a citizen whom his scouts had arrested in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

What had become of his other twenty-nine of the out lying picket? Did Butler murder them in cold blood, as the Indians do their prisoners—or did he set so low a value upon his own soldiers in the hands of Magruder, that he did not think it a fair exchange? We ... ask, much less in answering, such questions, since it is so palpable that the great leader unites with his other qualities of drunkenness, profanity, and blackguardism, the most consummate genius for lying.

In a correspondence between Col. Magruder and Gen. Butler, in regard to the exchange of this trooper, Butler says:

"You have done me the honor to inform me that private Carter is not a prisoner taken in battle. That is quite true—he was asleep on his post, and informs me that his three companions have just taken that they forgot to wake him up, and they being mounted and my men on foot, the race was a difficult one."

To which Magruder replies:

"I desire respectfully to inform you that when a picket of four is placed out for twenty-four hours, as in this case, at least one is permitted to sleep. This picket had orders to retreat before a large force of the enemy. Four men against 5000 constituted, however, such great odds as to have justified the retreat of the picket even without orders. Had private Carter been awake perhaps a retreat would not have been necessary."

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following order has been fixed by the Judges for the Fall terms of Superior Courts. Judges Osborne and Heath change at pleasure:

Edenton or	1st cir.	Judge Dick.	
Newbern or	2d	"	Heath.
Raleigh or	3d	"	Osborne.
Hillsboro' or	4th	"	Bailey.
Wilmington or	5th	"	Howard.
Salisbury or	6th	"	Saunders.
Asheville or	7th	"	French.

Raleigh Standard.

SOLDIERS' LAW IN WASHINGTON.—The Republican Lincoln (paper) gives an account of the sacking of the restaurant of Mr. Emrich, on 11th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, on the 26th ult., by about 30 or 40 drunken New Jersey soldiers. They broke open the doors, fired through the doors and windows, and broke to pieces all the furniture, glass and crockery they could find.

A skirmish took place near Newport News, on Thursday night last. The enemy fired upon our scouts belonging to the Louisiana battalion, from an ambush, killing Lieut Col. Dreux, of New Orleans, and a Mr. Hackett, of Shreveport, La.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Miss Nancy Fishel,	Wm. E. Spach,
David S. Hodgin,	Miss T. L. Spach,
March & Hampton,	George W. Taylor,
Phebe R. Hedgecock,	Miss E. Western,
Messrs. Lamb & Co.,	D. E. White,
Miss Mattie E. Smith,	James Ziglar,
Mrs. Cloey Steward.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

Take Notice!

THOSE indebted to me will confer a favor by paying up immediately. My books have been placed in the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for settlement. J. F. SHAFFNER.
Salem, May 31, 1861. 6-tf.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

WE earnestly request all persons indebted to our firm, "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle." Under the operations of an act passed by the Legislature at the late extra session, we cannot coerce payment; but taking it for granted that men ought to be honest, and that all honest men are gentlemen, we ask you to settle your accounts by notes, and to renew notes of long standing. There is no "trick" in this, as the 4th section of the act will show. This renewal will not make old debts collectable. We only wish to know who will settle, taking it for granted that those who will not thus settle, never intend to pay under any circumstances.

H. M. LASH & CO.
May 31, 1861. 6-tf

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef hanceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them. J. P. VEST.
Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m.

Ranger's Notice.

Taken up by William Newsom, in Waughtown, a stray sorrel mule, supposed to be about 8 years old, and valued at $65. Said mule is lame in the left knee, no brand or mark perceptible. T. CHITTY, Ranger.
July 2, 1861.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office